

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50c for one month.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per annum, or 75c for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after expiration of the time paid for. Send expiration of the time paid for. Send expiration of the time paid for.

Advertising rates, by mail or by registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 1 time | 10c |
| 2 times | 20c |
| 3 times | 30c |
| 4 times | 40c |
| 5 times | 50c |
| 6 times | 60c |
| 7 times | 70c |
| 8 times | 80c |
| 9 times | 90c |
| 10 times | 1.00 |
| 11 times | 1.10 |
| 12 times | 1.20 |
| 13 times | 1.30 |
| 14 times | 1.40 |
| 15 times | 1.50 |
| 16 times | 1.60 |
| 17 times | 1.70 |
| 18 times | 1.80 |
| 19 times | 1.90 |
| 20 times | 2.00 |

Business wants, 25c per line.

Wanted Situations, 25c per line.

Reading notices in reading matter type, five lines or less, \$1; in nonparel lead, 15c.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Respected communications will not be returned.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, 43 EAST BROAD STREET.

WEST-END OFFICE, PARK PLACE, PHARMACY, Bedford and Main streets.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 123 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1894.

The Next Two Weeks.

Here in Virginia Democratic meetings are well attended and the people show interest in the subjects discussed, and seem satisfied with the record that our party has made; but we fear there is a lack of that careful, compact organization which carried us to victory in those days when our peril was imminent and obvious.

This will never do. Every Democratic voter in this State ought to be brought in touch with his county or city committee, and each county and city committee should keep in touch with the district committee, and so on. If we can effect such an organization as that the Dispatch hasn't the slightest doubt of a complete Democratic victory two weeks hence; but if we fail in our duty in this respect it is quite likely that we shall have to suffer very bitter mortification and endure ill consequences that will be far-reaching.

The contest to be decided in Virginia on the 6th of November is a crucial one. If we win it, if we demonstrate that our new election-law is satisfactory, we may expect a long reign of peace in this old Commonwealth. But if we lose several districts and prove ourselves incapable of understanding and appreciating the Australian-ballot system—then look out for squalls. Look out for weakening of our party lines and for horrids of independent legislative candidates next fall. Look out then also for combinations between Populists, "Independents," and Republicans for the purpose of dividing the State offices. Look out, indeed, for a repetition upon a grand scale of those disgraceful scenes and costly experiments which some communities have suffered from by reason of faulty Democratic organization.

If any of our people are of the opinion that the time has passed when we have anything to fear from the negro vote, it is simply because they are ignorant of what is going on in some of the country districts of Virginia. We tell them as a fact, whereof we have indisputable evidence, that never since Mahone met with his great rout at our hands have the colored people in the country been so interested in politics as they are now. They are holding meetings nightly; they are being addressed by shrewd speakers, and they are having night-schools where those of them who cannot read are being taught to identify the names of their nominees when they see them in print on the official ballot. In many localities these schools are exceedingly well attended and have become nuclei of Republican organizations, which are far more dangerous than any the Republicans have had for many, many years. Here at least is evidence that our old enemies still confront us; confront us led by experienced captains, at the head of whom is Mahone.

We would have our Democratic friends meet with diligence; enthusiasm with enthusiasm. We should have a good club or precinct committee in every precinct in Virginia, and every man of ours who will have duties to perform at the polls on November 6th should inform himself as to the provisions of the new election-law.

We regret to hear that many Democrats are yet ignorant of important provisions of the new law. It is bad for any Democratic voter to be uninformed on this subject, but for one who has duties to perform at the polls to be ignorant is well-nigh criminal. Correct all this at once. Read the opinion of Judge Simmons and that of Attorney-General Scott, where the provisions of the law are not plain to you. Don't put this off! Don't go to the polls to be a mere stick; to read understanding the law and ready to vindicate it and see that it is enforced in letter and in spirit.

And meanwhile you should not forget that Saturday is registration-day, when new names should be added to the lists; when the names of dead men should be struck off, and when at every precinct there is need of a watchful eye to protect Democratic interests.

Our duty, in short, is to take nothing for granted, but to organize against surprise as well as against the known activity of our opponents. Organize a committee of "wide-awake," active, enthusiastic young Democrats in every active precinct. Let them look out for registration. Let them ground and root themselves in the new ballot system. Let them learn themselves and teach others. Let them make ready to get out the slow voters on election day. In brief, let them point the way to victory.

We beg every good Democrat to come forward now and enlist for the campaign. We have got to fight hard times and Republicans and Populists and Apathy. This is a combination which can only be beaten by the close ranks and unconquerable spirit of Democrats whose love of the old State rises superior to every other consideration. To work, Democrats!

Mr. Harter Withdraws.

We have several times had occasion to speak of Hon. Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, in laudatory terms. He is an independent man, and, so to speak, a free-thinker in

politics. But he is not always right. He has announced that he is unable to endorse the silver plank of the Ohio Democrats, and he refuses to help them in the pending campaign. He thus dwells the tariff question—treats it as of little importance to control his vote. In a word, Mr. Harter would make the platform of the Ohio Democrats consist of one plank only—the silver plank. However, we admire Mr. Harter's independence and adherence to principle, though we think that there are other things than silver which are involved in the Ohio campaign.

Features of the Campaign.

Two weeks from to-day will occur elections in which the people of Virginia will have a profound interest. It has come, then, to be a ponder well the circumstances which surround them and follow the path of duty—the path in which they must walk if they would emulate the wise deeds of their fathers. It is so much easier to omit the commission of an error than it is to correct an error after it is committed that every voter should study the situation carefully and see that he deposits his ballot as a regard for the welfare of his country, his State, his county, or his city, may dictate. It is no ordinary election that stands just before us, but an election whose consequences may result in the downfall of our free institutions.

The sectionalists stand ready to do whatever is necessary to be done in order to perpetuate the rule of the Republican party. It is plainly to be seen that they do not regret that they did not provide for its perpetuation in the days when Zack Chandler, Beas Butler, Oliver P. Morton, and other malignant ruled the Republican party. And all persons concerned on the subject may be assured that if the Republicans gain possession of the Federal Government in 1895—that is, elect a Republican President and secure a Congress Republican in both branches—they will proceed at once to lay deep the foundations of Republican misrule in this country. They will follow the example of the New York Republicans, who have had the effrontery to attempt to put the majority of the voters in that State under the control of the minority. Men who would thus wage the people would of course not hesitate a moment to place all Federal elections under Federal control.

We have again and again referred to the infamous gerrymander which the New York Republican Constitutional Convention has attempted to provide for—a gerrymander which would stifle the voice of the Empire City. Nay, the voice of the people of the whole country would be stifled if that of the people of New York were. There has been no presidential election for many years which the Republicans would not have carried if they had had the vote of New York. A majority in that body, in fact, if the securing of the Republican leaders may be relied upon, the election of a single Republican member in Virginia may turn the scale in favor of the Republicans in the next House. We do not concede by any means that the Republican claims are well-founded. But we cannot hide from our eyes the possibility that supineness and apathy and a disposition to charge the Democratic party with the sins of the Republican party might result in electing a majority of Republicans to the next National House of Representatives. As we have said heretofore, the fight in New York is the fight of the Virginia Democrats, but the battle must be fought, so far as they are concerned, upon Virginia soil.

Democrats of Virginia, never let it be said that the old Dominion has wronged her sister States of the South.

Our Friends The Doctors.

Anent the meeting of the Medical Society in Richmond to-day, it can be stated that there are now about 450 students at the three medical colleges in this Commonwealth; a number quite unprecedented, we believe.

Of course all of these students are not Virginians, but the great majority of them are, and there are some Virginians pursuing their studies in other States of our Union. And this is a noticeable fact, too, that this great desire on the part of our young men to enter the medical profession comes at a time when the health of the people of Virginia was never better.

If it be that disease stands disconcerted and aghast before the legion of young men about to enlist their services against it, we have an exceptionally good reason for rejoicing that our medical schools are doing so well. In Richmond, moreover, as at the University, the medical students cut a great figure in social as well as in student life.

The doctors are welcome to Richmond. They are men to be respected and courted. There comes a time to nearly every man when he looks into the face of his physician to read his fate; to know whether the pain he is suffering is to bring death in its train or is but a passing annoyance.

The family physician as he goes his rounds is not a mere distributor of doses, but is a counselor and comforter of the distressed, a friend of the babes, of the women, and of the men—especially of the men when the men get sick and are as bawling as the babes and womanish as the women.

No professional man more richly earns his fees than the doctor, and yet, as a general thing, no man collects from more reluctant patrons. No other professional man has to submit to so many hardships and discomforts; no other living upon fees stands a poorer chance of accumulating a fortune. But as something of an offset to these hard facts, we may say that no other professional man—no man, the pastor only excepted—enjoys the sympathies of so many hearts and is the depository of so many family secrets. And few indeed have the practitioners of medicine in Virginia who have proved unworthy of the trust and affection and the people's trust. We wish them well. May life be sugar-coated for them.

The Trolley.

The Washington Post says: "We have one or two first-class trolley roads running from Washington into Maryland, and some that are inferior, but all of them have added materially in the development of our beautiful suburbs, and they afford a cheap, swift, and pleasant means of getting into the country. A large portion of their income comes from pleasure-travelers."

The Post indicates the purposes for which trolley roads will be used. A query: Why should houses be built in blocks in cities having trolley roads?

The ownership of the Pocahontas Head-Light has in part changed hands. The title heretofore has rested in Mrs. H. M. Smythe and S. M. Graham, Esq. By recent purchase and by succession the Head-Light ownership has been transferred to Miss Josie Smythe. The conduct of the paper will remain unchanged, and the same management which has had charge since the removal of the Head-Light from Graham to Pocahontas will be continued.

The Cause of Hard Times.

The New York Journal of Commerce is a paper of such high reputation that even its impracticable speculations are read with interest by a good many persons. When we say "impracticable speculations" we refer to the theories which that paper advances from time to time. Here, for example, is a paragraph which may be said to be startling:

"It seems too optimistic, however, to expect any immediate employment of the world's now existing plant. That would mean an overwhelming over-supply of products and a further destructive fall in prices. The best and most economical plan would be to put full and reasonable profitable employment; but it would seem inevitable that machinery lacking the latest economies is doomed to either run at a loss or be thrown aside, which implies an extinction of no little hitherto productive capital. This, however, would be but a very partial remedy of the existing derangement. Behind all such readjustments, and beyond the reach of the artificial restrictive expedients of 'trusts,' through which relief has been so extensively sought—there lies a more subtle problem affecting labor. It is not surprising if it is becoming a fatal disease, whether the ever-increasing productivity of machinery is not so far invading the domain of labor as to relatively diminish the demand for manual service. The 'unemployed class' as within late years; and it is of great moment to understand how much and just what that symptom means. In any case labor must clear at a disadvantage so long as the supply of productive plant exceeds the possibilities of consumption; and hence the meaning of everywhere declining wages. Producers can preserve themselves, under existing conditions, only by keeping a part of their plant idle, and that means diminished work, lower wages, and lower prices."

This paragraph seems to hold machinery responsible for the hard times. Worse than all, it holds out no hope to the suffering laborer. But we ask our New York contemporary if it is not a fact that there never would be overproduction if there were possible to apportion the workers out so as not to have too many working at any given occupation? And would it not be possible to distribute a thousand men, say, amongst other workers so as to enable them all to work without causing overproduction? And if a thousand, why not a million?

Elkins Feels Daniel.

Last Friday at Bluefield, W. Va. (very near the Virginia line), Hon. S. B. Elkins (Republican) was killed by a speech. The Baltimore Sun tells how he kept his engagement. It says:

"Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, also happened to be at Bluefield Friday, and the chairman of the Democratic County Committee challenged the chairman of the Republican committee for a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign by the distinguished Marylander. After consultation with Mr. Elkins and the Republican local leaders, the Republican chairman declined the challenge. As a result, the meeting was broken up. In consequence of a packed audience, and Mr. Elkins addressed a large crowd in a warehouse. By declining, Mr. Elkins escaped a case of political skinning which he would have undoubtedly incurred."

Mr. Elkins is a candidate for United States Senator from West Virginia, or will be if the Republicans secure a majority in the next Legislature. Nevertheless, he is too shrewd to tackle Virginia's "dame lion." We commend him for exercising "that rascally virtue, prudence."

The Washington Post of Sunday contains a two-column article relating some of the experiences of General "Chinese" Gordon, of the British army, who was killed at Khartoum, and who, it says, stole into the Confederacy during the battles around Richmond, and served a masterly campaign. In consequence of a little while in the Confederacy, it says, it is a fact that quite a number of British officers visited us, coming through the lines under flags of truce, to observe our mode of warfare, but it had escaped our recollection that Gordon was ever here at all. The Marquis of Hartington, now the Duke of Devonshire, and owner of the world-renowned estate, Chatsworth, was one of the Englishmen who came here during the war-time. He was the guest of the Hon. James Lyons, Sr., at his country place, Laburnum. Mr. Lyons's dwelling was afterwards destroyed by fire, and the land some years ago passed into the hands of Mr. Bryan, who erected upon it a new and finer house and lives there now.

Members of the "Cook gang" of outlaws held up a Missouri Pacific railroad passenger train near Wagner, I. T., Saturday night, and in the fight one person was dangerously wounded. Their booty was small.

Trains have been held up and robbed in Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, and Texas during the last four months, and in more than one instance the outlaws have shot train men or passengers who resisted their demands.

William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, through the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, offers \$500 for the best American picture painted by an American artist. The details of the competition will be arranged by George W. Elkins, Edward H. Coates, president of the Academy of Fine Arts, and F. Burgess Warren.

Hydrophobia and Its Treatment.

CODY, VA., October 23, 1894.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Several years ago there was reported in your paper a case of hydrophobia in an old citizen of Richmond, including the celebrated Dr. Hunter McGuire, as to rabid dogs and other animals, and if my memory serves me aright, there was not a single number of the Dispatch in which a reporter who ever saw a case of hydrophobia, or ever saw a man who had seen a case. Now, if not taxing your memory, you will kindly publish what was said at that time, and give us new items on same, as we have quite a mad-dog scare in this locality. Many have gone to North Carolina to the old "Joe Polk" madhouse. What is the history of that case? Have you any faith in its virtue? By answering the above, and giving information regarding rabid animals and hydrophobia, you will very much interest an excited people.

F. F. THORNTON.

Dr. Hunter McGuire did state in the Dispatch some months ago that he had never seen a case of hydrophobia, nor a physician who had seen a case. He didn't mean by this that the disease does not exist, but made the statement to show how rarely it occurs in this climate.

The madstone is of little or no value. It is a porous piece of stone, adheres to the wound when damp, and is supposed to take out the poison by capillary attraction. One of the most effective methods of treating the disease is to suck the wound. This is dangerous if there is any ulcer or breach of surface in the mouth of the person. The poison is innocuous to the unbroken skin, and the membrane. A wound inflicted through the clothing is not generally dangerous, as the saliva is wiped off the animal's teeth before they reach the skin.

Another excellent way to treat a wound made by a mad-dog is thoroughly to cauterize it with sulphuric acid, nitric acid, or nitrate of silver. The cauterization should be complete and thorough. In the absence of all these caustics, the blade of a knife heated to a white heat should be inserted into the wound and the part completely cauterized. Before this is done, if it is possible, a string should be tied tightly around the limb above the affected place to prevent the poison from getting into the general system. After this has been done and the cauterization made, the wound should be completely excised. The sooner this treatment is resorted to the better, but it is worth while to do it even if there has been a delay of some hours after the bite, because the poison is frequently absorbed very slowly. After the disease is established and constitutional symptoms appear, it is invariably fatal. There is no exception to this rule. Lately, however, under the

plan of inoculation advocated by Pasteur, it is asserted that some cures have taken place, and it is said that many subjects have been prevented from having rabies by means of what is called protective inoculation. Up to this time, however, this matter is an experimental one.

It is so important to know when a dog is mad that the following symptoms may be worth publishing: The word hydrophobia is, in dread of fluids—does not apply to dogs as it does to man. The dog has no aversion to fluids when he has rabies. He is always thirsty and laps up water with great avidity, and in the early stages, swallows it. At a later period, however, the throat is so inflamed that the first symptom of the disease—swallowing difficult, but does not lessen his effort to drink. Sometimes he will stick his entire muzzle into the water and gulp it at it as if he were making every effort to overcome the spasmodic closure of his throat by forcing the liquid down. When the disease is fully upon him he is insensible to pain. When his mouth is lacerated and bleeding he will tear at the iron bars of his kennel, and has even been known to seize and hold a red-hot poker in his mouth. He will bite at himself and seem to be unconscious of the pain he inflicts. When the disease is beginning in the dog he is restless, providing about and snapping and barking at real or imaginary objects. In the earlier stages he is extraordinarily demonstrative of his affection for his owner, and the danger then comes from the licking of the dog rather than from his biting. In this way he can infect any sore or raw surface by his saliva. After a little while, however, he has paroxysms of violent fury, and manifests a strange disposition to wander about from place to place. He has a sizzling and troubled aspect, going about with his head and tail down, with his eyes bloodshot, foam at his mouth, and walking about snapping at anything or nothing. He is now most dangerous. When attacked his fury is unbounded. When thoroughly exhausted he lies down in some concealed place, and after a short rest starts on his wanderings again. He seems to be impelled by some irresistible force until, utterly exhausted, he lies down, usually for more than ten days, usually only five or six. Generally, before he dies the paralytic stage comes on. His hind legs become partly paralyzed, and he drags them. Another dog or animal bitten by him usually goes from six to twelve weeks before symptoms of rabies appear—the average period of incubation is three months.

One way to prevent dogs from transmitting rabies is to muzzle them. In the city of Berlin where this practice is universal and all dogs without the muzzle are promptly destroyed, there has not been a case of rabies for years. The idea that killing the dog as soon as possible after he has bitten a man will save the victim is very unfortunate, as the victim becomes impossible to determine whether the dog was certainly mad or not. A dog suspected of rabies should be confined for a sufficient length of time to settle the question.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Explanations as to the Duties of Constables and How Electors Shall Vote.

(The Peninsula Herald.)

As the approaching election is to be held under the Walton law, and the method of voting under that law is somewhat novel and not familiar to our people, we give below some extracts from Judge Simmons's opinion rendered in the case of *State v. Elkins, recently decided by him. Passing upon the duties of the constable, he said:*

"The duties of the constable are clearly defined in the 5th section of the Walton law, which is to read the names of the candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the election being held, and are printed on the official ballot. The only ballot allowed to be carried into or from the booth to be deposited in the ballot-box."

"The constable, under fines and penalties, is not allowed to suggest other names. If the voter desires to vote for any other person than those whose names appear upon the official ballot, he has the right to do so, but the constable has the duty of refusing any other ballot than is on that ballot. Nor can or should he be required to do more than what the statute requires. If he does more, he is liable to a fine, and should be removed at the pleasure of the judges, who should immediately appoint another who will discharge his duties as the law directs."

"Who and what class of voters is the constable to assist? Those who are educationally or physically unable to vote. How? By reading the names and offices on the ballot. What ballot? The official ballot, and pointing out to him the name or names (he the voter) may wish to strike out."

"If the voter is physically unable by reason of blindness or disability, or a physical inability to strike out the name or names, the constable can, under the clause 'or otherwise aid him in preparing his ballot,' strike out the names, and the voter is to be blind to the constable shall prepare said ballot for said elector in accordance with the instructions of said elector."

"This is the only kind of voter for whom the constable can or shall prepare a ballot for in accordance to instructions of the voter."

"If the voter can see and has the physical ability to strike out the name pointed out by the constable, he (the voter) strikes out and not the constable. (See Sec. 11.)"

"If the constable prepares the ballot for any voter and assists him who can read or write and has eyesight and the use of his hands sufficient to enable the voter to prepare his own vote, he violates the law."

"If he does more than read the name or names of the several candidates and the offices for which they are to be voted, for, over to a man that is educationally unable to strike out the names, and the constable or names of such as he desires to strike out he violates the law, provided said voter has eyesight and the use of his arms and hands sufficient to enable him to strike out the names of such persons as he does not wish to vote for."

"The method of voting, the time allowed for the preparation of ballot and voting, and the penalty for violating the provisions of certain sections should be thoroughly understood by all voters."

Except in cases of challenges, etc., no person other than the elector preparing to vote, and the constable, or clerk, or clerk allowed by law, shall be within forty feet of the ballot-box."

Every elector qualified to vote at a precinct shall, when he so demands, be furnished with an official ballot, and the elector, by a majority of the judges present. (The said elector shall then take the said official ballot and retire to said voting booth.) He then strikes out the name or names of the candidates he does not wish to vote for, leaving the names of the candidates he does wish to vote for unscratched. No name shall be considered scratched unless the pen or pencil mark shall extend at least three-fourths of the length of the name, and no ballot save an official ballot, above provided for, shall be counted for any person."

It shall be unlawful for any elector to carry the official ballot furnished him by the judge of election further than the voting-booth, and should he, after inspecting the said ballot, conclude not to vote, he must immediately return said ballot to the clerk or clerk allowed by law. Except in cases of challenges, etc., no person shall advise, counsel, or assist any elector by writing, word, or gesture, as to how he shall vote or retire to said voting booth, or the names of the candidates for the judges of election. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and confined in jail six months."

The Dispatch is a most valued exchange, a wide-awake and busy paper, and deserves the wide circulation and large patronage it receives.—The Eastern Shore Herald.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be more to please you.

WILL ADDRESS THE VOTERS.

Revised List of Appointments Announced for Democratic Speakers.

VIRGINIA STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, Rooms 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223,